

# 伴随均匀流作用的有限水深三阶三色三向 表面张力-重力波之完备对称解\*

黄 虎<sup>†</sup> 夏应波

(上海大学上海市应用数学和力学研究所, 上海 200072)

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着眼于“多色多向”这一典型的海洋表面波传播特征而以“三色三向”加以基本地刻画, 并纳入普遍的波-流相互作用机理和丰富多样的表面张力波效应, 由此给出了有限水深三阶三色三向波运动系统的一完备对称解. 这是对目前业已存在的经典、现代“单色、多色多向波理论”的一次充分包容和集中反映.

**关键词:** 三色三向波, 表面张力-重力波, 波-流相互作用, 完备对称解

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## 1. 引 言

地球表面上无与伦比的海洋水波运动, 可以简单地被视为无穷多的以不同频率(即多色)、不同方向传播的波之线性叠加. 这确曾在水波理论的演变进程乃至在近海、海洋工程应用中发挥着历史性的作用. 若进一步纳入无处不在的非线性作用机理, 则这种随机的多色多向波传播更能显现海洋表面波变化多端的习性和姿态. 例如, 至今无法完全理解和解释、近年来广受海洋界瞩目而被冠以种种名称的巨波(giant waves)或畸形波(freak waves)或诡异波(rogue waves)现象, 当属于多色多向波非线性相互作用的一种典型表现<sup>[1]</sup>.

早在1847年, Stokes<sup>[2, 3]</sup>就开创了非线性水波动力学, 随之引发了在海洋工程上得到广泛应用的五阶Stokes波理论. 然而, 时至今日, 这种占据主导地位的经典理论及其衍生出来的大部分重要理论<sup>[4-7]</sup>在波之频率无穷多的表现上几乎是孤注一掷地表现出单色性, 虽然间或也存在少量仅限于二阶的双色双向波<sup>[8]</sup>、造波机理论<sup>[9]</sup>和仅有的三阶双色双向波理论<sup>[10]</sup>、三阶三色共线深水波理论<sup>[11]</sup>. 究其因, 这一方面是为了水波理论的某种“简单方便实

用”, 另一方面也预示着构建多色多向波理论的繁杂、艰难性. 显然, 唯有后者才能直面海洋波运动的“诡异无常和汹涌澎湃”, 才能充分揭示海洋工程极为关切、正是由多重频率诱发的高阶慢漂移波浪力运动<sup>[12]</sup>, 也才能与可广泛适用于等离子体<sup>[13]</sup>、非线性光学<sup>[14]</sup>乃至玻色-爱因斯坦凝聚态<sup>[15]</sup>、堪称现代水波奠基之作的“三波、四波共振”的波湍流理论<sup>[16-19]</sup>相匹配和衔接.

可以推断, “三色三向性”或许是刻画波之“多色多向性”的最简要元素——简约而不失精要. 而达到其三阶完整表述, 以包含以往相关经典、代表性理论, 就成为一种现实可行之必需. 基于此, 又考虑到普遍的海洋波-流相互作用机理<sup>[7, 20, 21]</sup>, 本文将最近提出的双色双向波理论<sup>[10]</sup>推广至三色三向, 并且纳入丰富多样的表面张力效应<sup>[5, 22]</sup>, 由此势必得到一种更为合理、综合的新型理论框架体系和结果.

## 2. 构 造

假定一置于直角坐标系中的无黏、不可压缩的无旋流动. 其中,  $x, y$ 轴位于平均水位(MWL)上,  $z$ 轴竖直向上. 该流体域的自由表面位移为  $z =$

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<sup>†</sup> E-mail: hhuang@shu.edu.cn

$\zeta(x, y, t)$ , 常水深海底为  $z = -h$ , 速度势为  $\Phi(x, y, z, t)$ . 据此, 可给出海洋表面张力-重力波运动的一般控制方程组

$$\nabla^2 \Phi + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2} = 0, \quad -h \leq z \leq \zeta, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \nabla \Phi \cdot \nabla \zeta = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z}, \quad z = \zeta, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + g\zeta + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\nabla \Phi)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] - \frac{\tau}{\rho} \nabla \cdot \left[ \frac{\nabla \zeta}{(1 + |\nabla \zeta|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] = C, \quad z = \zeta, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = 0, \quad z = -h, \quad (4)$$

其中,  $\tau$  为表面张力系数,  $g$  和  $\rho$  分别为重力加速度和流体密度,  $C$  为保证  $z=0$  位于 MWL 上而设置的常数,  $\nabla = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$ .

将某个小参数  $\varepsilon$  隐含于  $\zeta, \Phi$  的下列各阶摄动展开中

$$\zeta = \zeta^{(1)} + \zeta^{(2)} + \zeta^{(3)} + \dots, \quad \Phi = \mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \phi^{(1)} + \phi^{(2)} + \phi^{(3)} + \dots, \quad (5)$$

其中,  $\mathbf{U}$  代表均匀流动,  $\mathbf{x} = (x, y)$ . 注意, 文献[10]曾错误地将(5)式之右端第一项包含于  $\phi^{(1)}$  中.

### 3. 解析解

面对三色三向波, 引进三个角频率  $\omega_i (i=1, 2, 3)$  及其三个波数矢量  $\mathbf{k}_i = \nabla k_i$ . 将自由表面条件(2)和(3)式在  $z=0$  处进行 Taylor 级数展开. 由此, 可依次得到前三阶控制方程组, 加以求解, 进而得到前三阶解析解.

为简明起见, 现特对解析解的  $\zeta^{(i)}, \phi^{(i)}$  的表达式 (而不针对其中的系数表达式) 作如下“求和约定”: 某一项的单下标, 或双下标, 或更多下标, 重复两次或两次以上, 则表示该项在最多下标的取值范围内求和. 例如,  $\zeta = a_{12}b_1c_2 + a_{23}b_2c_3 + a_{31}b_3c_1 = a_{ij}b_ic_j$ , ( $ij = 12, 23, 31$ ). 另外, 在系数变量的多个下标中, 只按照“变量(非常量)下标组合顺序”的取值范围取值. 以此使得下标“ $i2j$ ”或“ $2ij$ ”的取值范围等同于“ $ij$ ”所取得的, 其取值范围为:  $ij = 12, 23, 31$ . 如此等等.

#### 3.1. 第一阶解 ( $i=1, 2, 3$ )

$$\zeta^{(1)} = a_i \cos \theta_i + b_i \sin \theta_i, \quad \phi^{(1)} = F_i (a_i \sin \theta_i - b_i \cos \theta_i) \cosh \kappa_i (z + h), \quad (6)$$

其中,  $a_i$  和  $b_i$  代表第一阶振幅,

$$\theta_i = \omega_i t - \nabla \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{x}, \quad \kappa_i = |\mathbf{k}_i|, \quad F_i = -\frac{\omega_{1i}}{\kappa_i \sinh \kappa_i h}, \quad (7)$$

$$\omega_i = \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{U} + \omega_{1i}, \quad \omega_{1i}^2 = g\kappa_i \left( 1 + \frac{\tau \kappa_i^2}{\rho g} \right) \tanh \kappa_i h. \quad (8)$$

可以看出, 上述第一阶解表示了一种“基本单色波”的线性叠加, 著名的单色多普勒线性频移色散关系与(8)式保持一致. 后续的高阶近似将反映非线性单色波相互作用的“多色多向”结果. 按照上述“求和约定”, 该约定只适用于第一阶解(6)式, 而不适用于其中的系数表达式(7)和(8)式. 后续的“第二, 三阶解及其系数表达式”同理照办.

#### 3.2. 第二阶解 ( $i=1, 2, 3; ij=12, 23, 31$ )

$$\zeta^{(2)} = G_{ij}^- [A_{ij}^- \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j) + B_{ij}^- \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j)] + G_{ij}^+ [A_{ij}^+ \cos(\theta_i + \theta_j) + B_{ij}^+ \sin(\theta_i + \theta_j)] + G_{2i} (A_{2i} \cos 2\theta_i + B_{2i} \sin 2\theta_i), \quad (9a)$$

$$\Phi^{(2)} = F_{ij}^- [A_{ij}^- \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j) - B_{ij}^- \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j)] \times \cosh \kappa_{ij}^-(z + h) + F_{ij}^+ [A_{ij}^+ \sin(\theta_i + \theta_j) - B_{ij}^+ \cos(\theta_i + \theta_j)] \cosh \kappa_{ij}^+(z + h) + F_{2i} (A_{2i} \sin 2\theta_i - B_{2i} \cos 2\theta_i) \cosh 2\kappa_i (z + h). \quad (9b)$$

其中

$$\kappa_{ij}^\pm = \kappa_{ij}^\pm = |\mathbf{k}_i \pm \mathbf{k}_j|; \quad (10)$$

$$\omega_i = \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{U} + \omega_{1i} (1 + \varepsilon \omega_{2i}), \quad \omega_{2i} = 0, \quad (11)$$

(11)式表示前两阶振幅色散关系, 而为零值的  $\omega_{2i}$  表征第二阶振幅色散, 表明表面张力波并不对第二阶色散关系产生影响, 如同纯表面重力波那般. 具有对称性的  $A_{ij}^\pm, B_{ij}^\pm$ , 和反对称性的  $B_{ij}^-$ , 连同  $A_{2i}$  和  $B_{2i}$ , 表示第二阶波幅的平方, 即

$$A_{ij}^\pm = A_{ij}^\pm = a_i a_j \mp b_i b_j, \quad \pm B_{ij}^\pm = B_{ij}^\pm = a_j b_i \pm a_i b_j, \quad (12)$$

$$A_{2i} = a_i^2 - b_i^2, \quad B_{2i} = a_i b_i. \quad (13)$$

第二阶传递函数  $G_{ij}^\pm$  和  $F_{ij}^\pm$  具有对称性, 连同  $G_{2i}$  和  $F_{2i}$ , 已显示出表面张力波效应, 即为

$$G_{2i} = \frac{g\kappa_i (2 + \cosh 2\kappa_i h)}{\left( g - 4 \frac{\tau}{\rho} \kappa_i^2 \right) \sinh 2\kappa_i h - 2g \tanh \kappa_i h}, \quad (14)$$

$$F_{2i} = \frac{\omega_{1i} \left( 3g + \frac{8\tau}{\rho} \kappa_i^2 \cosh^2 \kappa_i h \right) \operatorname{cosech} 2\kappa_i h}{\left( g - 4 \frac{\tau}{\rho} \kappa_i^2 \right) \sinh 2\kappa_i h - 2g \sinh^2 \kappa_i h \tanh \kappa_i h}, \quad (15)$$

$$G_{ij}^+ = \delta_{ij} \Lambda_2(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{1j}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^+),$$

$$G_{ij}^- = \Lambda_2(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, -\omega_{1j}, -\mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^-), \quad (16)$$

$$F_{ij}^+ = \delta_{ij} \Gamma_2(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{1j}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^+),$$

$$F_{ij}^- = \Gamma_2(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, -\omega_{1j}, -\mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^-). \quad (17)$$

其中

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i \neq j, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & i = j. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

$$\Lambda_2(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{1j}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^+)$$

$$= \frac{g_{ij}^+}{\beta_{ij}^+} (\omega_{1i} + \omega_{1j}) [\omega_{1i} (\kappa_j^2 + \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j)$$

$$+ \omega_{1j} (\kappa_i^2 + \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j)] \cosh \kappa_{ij}^+ h$$

$$+ \frac{\kappa_{ij}^+}{\beta_{ij}^+} [ (g_{ij}^+)^2 \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j + \omega_{1i}^2 \omega_{1j}^2$$

$$- \omega_{1i} \omega_{1j} (\omega_{1i} + \omega_{1j})^2 ] \sinh \kappa_{ij}^+ h, \quad (19)$$

$$\Gamma_2(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{1j}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^+)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta_{ij}^+} \{ \omega_{1i} \omega_{1j} (\omega_{1i} + \omega_{1j}) [ (\omega_{1i} + \omega_{1j})^2 - \omega_{1i} \omega_{1j} ] \}$$

$$- \frac{(g_{ij}^+)^2}{\beta_{ij}^+} [ \omega_{1i} (\kappa_j^2 + 2\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j)$$

$$+ \omega_{1j} (\kappa_i^2 + 2\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) ], \quad (20)$$

其中

$$g_{ij}^+ = g + \frac{\tau}{\rho} (\kappa_{ij}^+)^2,$$

$$\beta_{ij}^+ = 2\omega_{1i} \omega_{1j} [ (\omega_{1i} + \omega_{1j})^2 \cosh \kappa_{ij}^+ h$$

$$- g_{ij}^+ \kappa_{ij}^+ \sinh \kappa_{ij}^+ h ]. \quad (21)$$

通过对照和分析,可以看出,这里“三色三向”的“第二阶波幅的平方”和“第二阶传递函数”在表达结构上呈现出“双波之间的相互作用”,与“双色双向”的结果<sup>[10]</sup>保持一致.这显然是由于“第二阶”所致,与“多色多向波”的多少无关.但是,在“第三阶、乃至更高阶”上,“多色多向波”的相互作用将一阶阶段地充分展示出来.

请注意,从量纲上看,这里“第二阶波幅的平方”和“第二阶传递函数”已非同于文献[10]中的相应量.后者为造成“波幅的一次方和传递函数的无量纲化”,必须每每以水深  $h$  化之,颇为繁冗.同样,本文在第三阶量纲上亦将不同于文献[10].

### 3.3. 第三阶解

( $i = 1, 2, 3; ij = 12, 23, 31; ijl = 123, 231, 312$ )

$$\zeta^{(3)} = G_{i2j}^+ [ A_{i2j}^+ \cos(\theta_i + 2\theta_j) + B_{i2j}^+ \sin(\theta_i + 2\theta_j) ]$$

$$+ G_{i2j}^- [ A_{i2j}^- \cos(\theta_i - 2\theta_j) + B_{i2j}^- \sin(\theta_i - 2\theta_j) ]$$

$$+ G_{123}^+ [ A_{123}^+ \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)$$

$$+ B_{123}^+ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) ]$$

$$+ G_{ijl}^- [ A_{ijl}^- \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j - \theta_l)$$

$$+ B_{ijl}^- \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j - \theta_l) ]$$

$$+ G_{3i} (A_{3i} \cos 3\theta_i + B_{3i} \sin 3\theta_i), \quad (22)$$

$$\Phi^{(3)} = F_{i2j}^+ [ A_{i2j}^+ \sin(\theta_i + 2\theta_j) - B_{i2j}^+ \cos(\theta_i + 2\theta_j) ]$$

$$\times \cosh \kappa_{i2j}^+ (z + h) + F_{i2j}^- [ A_{i2j}^- \sin(\theta_i - 2\theta_j)$$

$$- B_{i2j}^- \cos(\theta_i - 2\theta_j) ] \cosh \kappa_{i2j}^- (z + h)$$

$$+ F_{123}^+ [ A_{123}^+ \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)$$

$$- B_{123}^+ \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) ]$$

$$\times \cosh \kappa_{123}^+ (z + h) + F_{ijl}^- [ A_{ijl}^- \sin(\theta_i - \theta_j - \theta_l)$$

$$- B_{ijl}^- \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j - \theta_l) ] \cosh \kappa_{ijl}^- (z + h)$$

$$+ F_{3i} (A_{3i} \sin 3\theta_i - B_{3i} \cos 3\theta_i) \cosh 3\kappa_i (z + h)$$

$$+ F_{13i} (a_i \sin \theta_i - b_i \cos \theta_i) \cosh \kappa_i (z + h). \quad (23)$$

其中

$$\kappa_{i2j}^\pm = | \mathbf{k}_i \pm 2\mathbf{k}_j |,$$

$$\kappa_{ijl}^- = | \mathbf{k}_i - \mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{k}_l |,$$

$$\kappa_{123}^+ = | \mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3 |. \quad (24)$$

此时,前三阶振幅色散关系为

$$\omega_i = \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{U} + \omega_{1i} (1 + \varepsilon^2 \omega_{3i}). \quad (25)$$

表面张力波已施加对第三阶振幅色散  $\omega_{3i}$  的影响,即

$$\omega_{3i} = \frac{c_i^2 \kappa_i^2}{16} \left( \frac{8 + \cosh 4\kappa_i h}{\sinh^4 \kappa_i h} - \frac{\tau}{\rho} \frac{3 - \kappa_i^3 \tanh \kappa_i h}{\omega_{1i}^2} \right)$$

$$+ c_j^2 \kappa_j^2 \Omega_{ij} + c_l^2 \kappa_l^2 \Omega_{il},$$

$$i \neq j \neq l. \quad (26)$$

其中

$$\kappa_j^2 \Omega_{ij} = \Omega(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{1j}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^\pm, G_{ij}^\pm, F_{ij}^\pm), \quad (27)$$

$$\Omega(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{1j}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^\pm, G_{ij}^\pm, F_{ij}^\pm)$$

$$= - \frac{\tau}{\rho} \frac{\kappa_i \tanh \kappa_i h}{8\omega_{1i}^2} [ \kappa_i^2 \kappa_j^2 + 2(\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j)^2 ]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \kappa_j^2 + \frac{2\omega_{1j}^2 + \omega_{1i}^2}{4\omega_{1i} \omega_{1j}} \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ (G_{ij}^+ + G_{ij}^-) \left( \frac{g \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j}{4\omega_{1i}\omega_{1j}} - \frac{\omega_{1j}^2}{4g} \right) \\
 &+ \frac{\omega_{1i}}{4g} (F_{ij}^+ \kappa_{ij}^+ \sinh \kappa_{ij}^+ h + F_{ij}^- \kappa_{ij}^- \sinh \kappa_{ij}^- h) \\
 &- \frac{F_{ij}^+ \cosh \kappa_{ij}^+ h}{4\omega_{1i}\omega_{1j}} [(\omega_{1i} - \omega_{1j})(\kappa_j^2 + \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) + \omega_{1j}(\kappa_{ij}^+)^2] \\
 &+ \frac{F_{ij}^- \cosh \kappa_{ij}^- h}{4\omega_{1i}\omega_{1j}} [(\omega_{1i} + \omega_{1j})(\kappa_j^2 - \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) - \omega_{1j}(\kappa_{ij}^-)^2].
 \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

第三阶波幅的立方已由下列量表示:

$$A_{i2j}^\pm = \frac{1}{2} [a_i(a_j^2 - b_j^2) \mp 2b_i a_j b_j],$$

$$B_{i2j}^\pm = \frac{1}{2} [b_i(a_j^2 - b_j^2) \pm 2a_i a_j b_j], \tag{29}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{123}^+ &= a_3(a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) - b_3(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1), \\
 B_{123}^+ &= a_2(a_1 b_3 + a_3 b_1) + b_2(a_3 a_1 - b_3 b_1),
 \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{ijl}^- &= a_l(a_i a_j + b_i b_j) + b_l(a_j b_i - a_i b_j), \\
 B_{ijl}^- &= a_j(a_l b_i - a_i b_l) - b_j(a_l a_i + b_l b_i),
 \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

$$A_{3i} = \frac{1}{2} a_i (a_i^2 - 3b_i^2),$$

$$B_{3i} = \frac{1}{2} b_i (3a_i^2 - b_i^2). \tag{32}$$

第三阶传递函数同样包含表面张力波的效应,即为

$$G_{3i} = \frac{3\kappa_i^2 \left[ g(14 + 15 \cosh 2\kappa_i h + 6 \cosh 4\kappa_i h + \cosh 6\kappa_i h) \operatorname{cosech}^3 \kappa_i h + \frac{4\tau}{\rho} \kappa_i^2 \sinh 3\kappa_i h \right]}{16 \left( 8g \sinh^3 \kappa_i h - \frac{9\tau}{\rho} \kappa_i^2 \sinh 3\kappa_i h \right)}, \tag{33}$$

$$F_{3i} = \frac{-\omega_{1i} \kappa_i \left[ 9 \left( g + \frac{6\tau}{\rho} \kappa_i^2 \right) \operatorname{cosech}^4 \kappa_i h + \left( \frac{99\tau}{\rho} \kappa_i^2 - 4g \right) \operatorname{cosech}^2 \kappa_i h + \frac{30\tau}{\rho} \kappa_i^2 \right]}{4 \left( 8g \sinh^3 \kappa_i h - \frac{9\tau}{\rho} \kappa_i^2 \sinh 3\kappa_i h \right)}, \tag{34}$$

$$G_{i2j}^+ = \delta_{i2j} \Lambda_3(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{1j}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^+, \kappa_{i2j}^+, G_{ij}^+, F_{ij}^+), \tag{35}$$

$$G_{i2j}^- = \Lambda_3(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, -\omega_{1j}, -\mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^-, \kappa_{i2j}^-, G_{ij}^-, F_{ij}^-), \tag{36}$$

$$F_{i2j}^+ = \delta_{i2j} \Gamma_3(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{1j}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^+, \kappa_{i2j}^+, G_{ij}^+, F_{ij}^+), \tag{37}$$

$$F_{i2j}^- = \Gamma_3(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, -\omega_{1j}, -\mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^-, \kappa_{i2j}^-, G_{ij}^-, F_{ij}^-), \tag{38}$$

$$G_{123}^+ = \frac{\Theta_{123}^+(\omega_{11} + \omega_{12} + \omega_{13}) \cosh \kappa_{123}^+ h - \Pi_{123}^+ \kappa_{123}^+ \sinh \kappa_{123}^+ h}{g_{123}^+ \kappa_{123}^+ \sinh \kappa_{123}^+ h - (\omega_{11} + \omega_{12} + \omega_{13})^2 \cosh \kappa_{123}^+ h}, \tag{39}$$

$$F_{123}^+ = \frac{\Pi_{123}^+(\omega_{11} + \omega_{12} + \omega_{13}) - g_{123}^+ \Theta_{123}^+}{g_{123}^+ \kappa_{123}^+ \sinh \kappa_{123}^+ h - (\omega_{11} + \omega_{12} + \omega_{13})^2 \cosh \kappa_{123}^+ h}, \tag{40}$$

$$G_{ijl}^- = \frac{\Theta_{ijl}^-(\omega_{1i} - \omega_{1j} - \omega_{1l}) \cosh \kappa_{ijl}^- h - \Pi_{ijl}^- \kappa_{ijl}^- \sinh \kappa_{ijl}^- h}{g_{ijl}^- \kappa_{ijl}^- \sinh \kappa_{ijl}^- h - (\omega_{1i} - \omega_{1j} - \omega_{1l})^2 \cosh \kappa_{ijl}^- h}, \tag{41}$$

$$F_{ijl}^- = \frac{\Pi_{ijl}^-(\omega_{1i} - \omega_{1j} - \omega_{1l}) - g_{ijl}^- \Theta_{ijl}^-}{g_{ijl}^- \kappa_{ijl}^- \sinh \kappa_{ijl}^- h - (\omega_{1i} - \omega_{1j} - \omega_{1l})^2 \cosh \kappa_{ijl}^- h}, \tag{42}$$

$$F_{13i} = c_i^2 \kappa_i \left( \omega_{1i} \frac{-13 + 24 \cosh 2\kappa_i h + \cosh 4\kappa_i h}{64 \sinh^5 \kappa_i h} + \frac{\tau}{\rho} \frac{3\kappa_i^3 \operatorname{sech} \kappa_i h}{16\omega_{1i}} \right) + c_j^2 \gamma_{13ij} + c_l^2 \gamma_{13il}, \quad i \neq j \neq l. \tag{43}$$

其中

$$\delta_{i2j} = \delta_{j2i} = \begin{cases} 1, & i \neq j, \\ \frac{1}{3}, & i = j, \end{cases} \tag{44}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Lambda_3(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{1j}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^+, \kappa_{i2j}^+, G_{ij}^+, F_{ij}^+) \\
 &= \frac{\tau}{\rho} \frac{\omega_{1j} \gamma_{i2j} \nu_{i2j}}{4\beta_{i2j}} + \frac{G_{ij}^+}{\beta_{i2j}} [g_{ij} (2\kappa_j^2 + \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) \alpha_{i2j} - \omega_{1j}^3 \gamma_{i2j}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{F_{ij}^+}{\beta_{ij}} \{ [\omega_{ij}\alpha_{ij}(2\kappa_j^2 + \kappa_i^2 + 3\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) + g_{ij}\gamma_{ij}(\kappa_j^2 + \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j)] \cosh\kappa_{ij}^+ h - \omega_{ij}(2\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i})\gamma_{ij}\kappa_{ij}^+ \sinh\kappa_{ij}^+ h \} \\
 & + \frac{\alpha_{ij}}{4\beta_{ij}} [\omega_{ij}^2(4\kappa_j^2 + 2\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) + \omega_{1i}\omega_{ij}(\kappa_i^2 + 2\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j)] + \frac{\alpha_{ij}}{4\omega_{ij}\omega_{1i}\beta_{ij}} \frac{2 + \cosh 2\kappa_j h}{\sinh^2 \kappa_j h} g_{ij}^2 \kappa_j^2 (\kappa_i^2 + 2\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) \\
 & + \frac{\alpha_{ij}}{4\beta_{ij}} \frac{\cosh 2\kappa_j h}{\sinh^4 \kappa_j h} (6\kappa_j^2 + 3\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) \omega_{ij}^2 + \frac{3g_{ij}\gamma_{ij}}{4\omega_{1i}\beta_{ij}} \frac{\cosh 2\kappa_j h}{\sinh^4 \kappa_j h} \omega_{ij}^2 \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j \\
 & - \frac{g_{ij}\gamma_{ij}}{4\omega_{1i}\beta_{ij}} [ (2\kappa_i^2 - 2\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) \omega_{ij}^2 + (2\kappa_j^2 + \kappa_i^2) \omega_{ij}\omega_{1i} + (2\kappa_j^2 - 2\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) \omega_{1i}^2 ] \\
 & - \frac{g_{ij}\gamma_{ij}\kappa_j^2}{4\omega_{1i}\beta_{ij}\sinh^2 \kappa_j h} [ \omega_{1i}^2 (2 + \cosh 2\kappa_j h) + 6\omega_{ij}(2\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i}) ], \tag{45}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Gamma_3(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{ij}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^+, \kappa_{ij}^-, G_{ij}^+, F_{ij}^+) \\
 = & -\frac{\tau}{\rho} \frac{\omega_{ij}(2\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i})\nu_{ij}}{4\beta_{ij}} - \frac{G_{ij}^+}{\beta_{ij}} [ g_{ij}^2 (2\kappa_j^2 + \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) - \omega_{ij}^3 (2\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i}) ] \\
 & + \frac{F_{ij}^+}{\beta_{ij}} g_{ij} [ \omega_{ij}(\kappa_{ij}^+)^2 + (3\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i})(\kappa_j^2 + \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) ] \cosh\kappa_{ij}^+ h - \frac{F_{ij}^+}{\beta_{ij}} \kappa_{ij}^+ \omega_{ij}(2\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i})^2 \sinh\kappa_{ij}^+ h \\
 & + \frac{3g_{ij}\kappa_j^2(2\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i})^2}{2\beta_{ij}\sinh^2 \kappa_j h} - \frac{g_{ij}}{2\omega_{1i}\beta_{ij}} [ \omega_{1i}^2 (3\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i})(\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \kappa_j^2) + 2\omega_{ij}^2 (\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i})(\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \kappa_i^2) ] \\
 & - \frac{g_{ij}\kappa_j^2(2 + \cosh 2\kappa_j h)}{4\omega_{1i}\omega_{ij}\beta_{ij}\sinh^2 \kappa_j h} [ g_{ij}^2 (\kappa_i^2 + 2\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) - \omega_{1i}^3 (2\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i}) ] \\
 & - \frac{3g_{ij}\omega_{ij}^2 \cosh 2\kappa_j h}{2\omega_{1i}\beta_{ij}\sinh^4 \kappa_j h} [ (\omega_{ij} + \omega_{1i})\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j + \omega_{1i}\kappa_j^2 ], \tag{46}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Theta_{ij}^- & = \Theta(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, -\omega_{ij}, -\mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, -\omega_{1l}, -\mathbf{k}_l, \kappa_l, \kappa_{ij}^-, \kappa_{il}^-, G_{ij}^-, F_{ij}^-, G_{jl}^+, -F_{jl}^+, G_{il}^-, F_{il}^-) \\
 = & \frac{1}{4} \{ (\kappa_l^2 + \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \omega_{1l} + (\kappa_j^2 + \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \omega_{ij} \\
 & - (\kappa_i^2 + \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i + \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \omega_{1i} + \frac{2\omega_{ij}}{\kappa_j} G_{il}^- (\kappa_j^2 + \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) \coth\kappa_j h \\
 & - \frac{2\omega_{1i}}{\kappa_i} G_{jl}^+ (\kappa_i^2 - \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i - \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \coth\kappa_i h + \frac{2\omega_{1l}}{\kappa_l} G_{ij}^- (\kappa_l^2 + \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \coth\kappa_l h \\
 & + 2F_{il}^- [ (\kappa_{il}^-)^2 + \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i ] \cosh\kappa_{il}^- h - 2F_{jl}^+ [ (\kappa_{jl}^+)^2 - \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i - \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i ] \cosh\kappa_{jl}^+ h \\
 & + 2F_{ij}^- [ (\kappa_{ij}^-)^2 + \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i ] \cosh\kappa_{ij}^- h \}, \tag{47}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta_{123}^+ = \Theta(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{12}, \mathbf{k}_2, \kappa_2, \omega_{13}, \mathbf{k}_3, \kappa_3, \kappa_{12}^+, \kappa_{23}^+, \kappa_{13}^+, G_{12}^+, F_{12}^+, G_{23}^+, F_{23}^+, G_{13}^+, F_{13}^+), \tag{48}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pi_{ij}^- & = \Pi(\omega_{1i}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, -\omega_{ij}, -\mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, -\omega_{1l}, -\mathbf{k}_l, \kappa_l, \kappa_{ij}^-, \kappa_{il}^-, G_{ij}^-, F_{ij}^-, G_{jl}^+, -F_{jl}^+, G_{il}^-, F_{il}^-) \\
 = & \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{\tau}{\rho} [ \kappa_i^2 \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_l - \kappa_j^2 \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i - \kappa_l^2 \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i + 2(-\mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i)(\mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_l) + 2(-\mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i)(-\mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \right. \\
 & \left. + 2(\mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j)(-\mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \right] - \kappa_i \omega_{1i}^2 \coth\kappa_i h - \kappa_j \omega_{ij}^2 \coth\kappa_j h - \kappa_l \omega_{1l}^2 \coth\kappa_l h \\
 & - \frac{\omega_{ij}\omega_{1l}}{\kappa_i} (\kappa_l^2 - \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) \coth\kappa_l h - \frac{\omega_{ij}\omega_{1l}}{\kappa_j} (\kappa_j^2 - \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) \coth\kappa_j h \\
 & + \frac{\omega_{1i}\omega_{1l}}{\kappa_i} (\kappa_l^2 + \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \coth\kappa_l h + \frac{\omega_{1i}\omega_{1l}}{\kappa_i} (\kappa_i^2 + \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \coth\kappa_i h \\
 & + \frac{\omega_{1i}\omega_{ij}}{\kappa_j} (\kappa_j^2 + \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \coth\kappa_j h + \frac{\omega_{1i}\omega_{ij}}{\kappa_i} (\kappa_i^2 + \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \coth\kappa_i h
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{2\omega_{lj}F_{il}^-}{\kappa_j}(\mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \coth\kappa_j h \cosh\kappa_{il}^- h - 2\omega_{lj}^2 G_{il}^- \\
 & + \frac{2\omega_{li}F_{jl}^+}{\kappa_i}(-\mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i - \mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \coth\kappa_i h \cosh\kappa_{jl}^+ h - 2\omega_{li}^2 G_{jl}^+ \\
 & + \frac{2\omega_{li}F_{ij}^-}{\kappa_l}(\mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{k}_l \cdot \mathbf{k}_i) \coth\kappa_l h \cosh\kappa_{ij}^- h - 2\omega_{li}^2 G_{ij}^- \\
 & + 2(\omega_{li} - \omega_{lj} - \omega_{li})(F_{ij}^- \kappa_{il}^- \sinh\kappa_{il}^- h - F_{jl}^+ \kappa_{ji}^+ \sinh\kappa_{jl}^+ h + F_{ij}^- \kappa_{ij}^- \sinh\kappa_{ij}^- h) \}, \tag{49}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Pi_{123}^+ = \Pi(\omega_{11}, \mathbf{k}_1, \kappa_1, \omega_{12}, \mathbf{k}_2, \kappa_2, \omega_{13}, \mathbf{k}_3, \kappa_3, \kappa_{12}^+, \kappa_{23}^+, \kappa_{13}^+, G_{12}^+, F_{12}^+, G_{23}^+, F_{23}^+, G_{13}^+, F_{13}^+), \tag{50}$$

$$g_{123}^+ = g + \frac{\tau}{\rho}[\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 + \kappa_3^2 + 2(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3 \cdot \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{k}_3)], \tag{51}$$

$$g_{ijl}^- = g + \frac{\tau}{\rho}[\kappa_i^2 + \kappa_j^2 + \kappa_l^2 + 2(\mathbf{k}_j \cdot \mathbf{k}_l - \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_l)], \tag{52}$$

$$\gamma_{13ij} = \gamma(\omega_{li}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{lj}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^\pm, G_{ij}^\pm, F_{ij}^\pm), \tag{53}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \gamma(\omega_{li}, \mathbf{k}_i, \kappa_i, \omega_{lj}, \mathbf{k}_j, \kappa_j, \kappa_{ij}^\pm, G_{ij}^\pm, F_{ij}^\pm) \\
 & = \frac{\tau}{\rho} \frac{[\kappa_i^2 \kappa_j^2 + 2(\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j)^2]}{8\omega_{li} \cosh\kappa_i h} + \frac{g}{4\omega_{li} \omega_{lj} \cosh\kappa_i h} [\omega_{lj}(\kappa_i^2 - \kappa_j^2) - \omega_{li} \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j] \\
 & + \frac{(G_{ij}^+ + G_{ij}^-)}{4\omega_{li}^2 \omega_{lj} \cosh\kappa_i h} (g^2 \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j + \omega_{lj}^3 \omega_{li}) - \frac{1}{4\cosh\kappa_i h} (F_{ij}^+ \kappa_{ij}^+ \sinh\kappa_{ij}^+ h + F_{ij}^- \kappa_{ij}^- \sinh\kappa_{ij}^- h) \\
 & + \frac{gF_{ij}^+ \cosh\kappa_{ij}^+ h}{4\omega_{li}^2 \omega_{lj} \cosh\kappa_i h} [(\omega_{li} + \omega_{lj})(\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j + \kappa_j^2) - \omega_{lj}(\kappa_{ij}^+)^2] \\
 & + \frac{gF_{ij}^- \cosh\kappa_{ij}^- h}{4\omega_{li}^2 \omega_{lj} \cosh\kappa_i h} [(\omega_{li} - \omega_{lj})(\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j - \kappa_j^2) - \omega_{lj}(\kappa_{ij}^-)^2]. \tag{54}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$g_{ij} = g + \frac{\tau}{\rho}(\kappa_i^2 + 4\kappa_j^2 + 4\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j), \tag{55}$$

$$\beta_{2ij} = \omega_{lj}[(2\omega_{lj} + \omega_{li})^2 \cosh\kappa_{2ij}^+ h - g_{ij} \kappa_{2ij}^+ \sinh\kappa_{2ij}^+ h], \tag{56}$$

$$\alpha_{2ij} = (2\omega_{lj} + \omega_{li}) \cosh\kappa_{2ij}^+ h, \gamma_{2ij} = \kappa_{2ij}^+ \sinh\kappa_{2ij}^+ h, \tag{57}$$

$$\nu_{2ij} = \kappa_i^2 \kappa_j^2 + 6\kappa_j^2 (\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j) + 2(\mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j)^2. \tag{58}$$

从形式结构上说,第三阶解依然如同第二阶解那般,保持着对称性,但其“波幅立方项和传递函数项”却非第二阶解的那般,不再保持对称性.这当然归结于第三阶之“三”的“奇数”上.不难推断,第四阶解及其“波幅四次方项和传递函数项”保持对称性.进而给出一般推论:第偶数阶解及其“波幅偶数次方项和传递函数项”保持对称性.这就揭示出该“三色三向波”系统“对称性决定相互作用”<sup>[23]</sup>的一般本性特征.

另外,较之于第三阶“双色双向波”<sup>[10]</sup>,这里的第三阶“三色三向波”增添了“波幅立方项”:  $A_{ijl}^-$  和

$B_{ijl}^-$ , 及其“传递函数项”:  $G_{ijl}^-$ . 这种“突出表现”将直接导致一新型高阶慢漂移波浪力运动,为历来简单的多色多向波理论<sup>[8-11]</sup>所“力所不能及”. 尤为重要的是,这种“突出项”的产生,可进一步加强与现代波湍流理论<sup>[16-19]</sup>的“相互衔接和沟通”,有助于解决“双色双向波理论不能保证 Zakharov 核函数<sup>[10]</sup>具有唯一性”的现实焦点问题.

显见,在不同程度的简化条件下,本三阶“三色三向波理论”将相应地回归到以往为数不多的代表性理论.

## 4. 结 论

在无处不在的环境流作用下,偌大海洋表面波的“多色多向波”自然属性,从目前的研究进展来看,至少应以“三阶三色三向波”的解析解方可比较充分、完整地表征“波-波相互作用”的丰富内涵和形式特征. 本文即如此而为,从中派生出新的频率分布和表现特性,以完备对称的解析解而刻画该理论系统,将以往经典、代表性的“多色多向波”理论

纳入其中,从广阔海洋表面波运动的角度显现出“对称决定相互作用”<sup>[23]</sup>的普适原理.这就为“多色

多向波”从规则波向随机波的发展搭建起一个必备、更为可靠的新型理论平台.

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# A complete symmetric solution for trichromatic tri-directional surface capillary-gravity waves with uniform currents in water of finite depth\*

Huang Hu<sup>†</sup> Xia Ying-Bo

(Shanghai Institute of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200072, China)

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## Abstract

Making a basic description of a typical characteristic of multichromatic multidirectional ocean surface waves and taking into account widespread wave-current interactions and the rich effects of capillary waves, a complete symmetric solution of trichromatic tri-directional waves in water of finite depth is presented, leading to a sufficient inclusion of and a centralized reflection of the existing monochromatic and multichromatic multidirectional wave theories.

**Keywords:** multichromatic multidirectional waves, surface capillary-gravity waves, wave-current interactions, a complete symmetric solution

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<sup>†</sup> E-mail: hhuang@shu.edu.cn